THE TILDEN CIPHER PLOT.

HOW THE TRIBUNE GOT THE TELEGRAMS. TWO WITNESSES RELATE THEIR OWN INFORMATION ON THAT SUBJECT-CURIOSITY ABOUT WHY THE

TELEGRAMS WERE GIVEN TO BUTLER. The Potter Committee took the testimony of General Brady and William E. Chandler yesterday. The special points of inquiry were as to whether THE TRIBUNE obtained any of the cipher telegrams from these two gentlemen, and why Mr. Chandler left the package of telegrams, as he did, where General Butler could get them. Both witnesses related that they had a share in sending the untranslated ciphers to The Tribune, and told what there was about the matter. Mr. Chandler said that he left the bundle of messages in the office of General Butler because he wanted them to be investigated, and he considered the General the responsible man of the Committee. The Democrats were very curious upon this subject. The testimony is given below. Among the witnesses summoned for to-day are Mr. Tyner and the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

#### A STRAIGHTFORWARD STORY.

NEITHER OF THE WITNESSES HAS ANYTHING TO CONCEAL - THE DEMOCRATS NEEVOUS LEST THERE ARE DISPATCHES IN RESERVE OF WHICH THEY KNOW NOTHING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 28.-The Potter Committee found out to-day how THE TRIBUNE obtained some of the cipher telegrams. Much to the apparent surprise of some of the members of that tribunal the gentlemen who assisted in getting copies the hands of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE and through him to the experts of the staff of that newspaper, instead of seeking to conceal that fact, seemed to think that they had done a meritorious Assistant Postmaster-General, and Mr. William E.

over, and said that they were cipher telegrams relating to the last Presidential election. Soon afterward Mr. Eugene Hate learned in some way that General Brady had these doenments, Mr. William E. Chandler had made frequent complaints because all these telegrams had, as he supposed, been returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company and destroyed, and the interesting story, which he was sure they must tell, lost to the world. Mr. Hale told Mr. Chandler of the preservation of some of these dispatches, and the latter called on General Brady at his office and went with him to his house and examined the dispatches. At his suggestion, copies were made of those telegrams in the bundle which seemed to be most important.

About the time that the Potter Committee was organized, Mr. Chandler took what he supposed were all the originals, and left them on the table in General Butler's office, in this city. General Butler was not in his office at the time, and Mr. Chand-ler's object in leaving them there was to get them investigated. He never told General Butler that he had left them there; but he suspecied that General Butler had an idea where they came from. Of the copies that were made, General Brady gave those relating to Florida to Mr. Chandler; and he made other copies and gave them to Mr. Hiscock. before he went to Florida with the sub-committee last Spring. The remaining copies General Brady kept until last August, when, at the request of Mr. Chandler, he sent them to Mr. Hiscock, at Syracuse.

When Manton Marble's "ark and shechinah" letter appeared, Mr. Chandler sent to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE about a dozen dispatches, some in plain Euglish and some in cipher, with the suggestion that it might be agreeable to Mr. Marble to read them in print. The publication of these dispatches was begun by THE TRIBUNE in editorial les Subsequently Mr. Chandler sent to THE had been made and the conspiracy of the coparceners had been disclosed, General Brady sent anonyals which he had not given to Mr. Chandler. Since the meeting of Congress he gave to Mr. Chandler what remained in his passession, some forty or fifty originals, which Mr. Chandler also sent to THE

This is as far as the story was told, to-day; and it was encumbered with long digressions made by Democratic members of the committee for the apparent purpose of showing, first, that there was something dishonorable in the preservation of the dispatches that have been published and that there were Republican dispatches that were destroyed with the knowledge of the witnesses. They utterly failed to prove either thing. General Brady did testify that he took out of the Florida bundle, while it was in the Morton Committee room, a few, dispatches that passed between Mr. Tyner and himself while he was in Florida at the request of President Grant to see a fair count; but he thought that he had preserved them and could produce them. He took them simply as relies, and swore that there was nothing in them that would make their publication annoying.

Thus far, it will be seen, the inquiry has not touched the contents of any of the cipher telegrams. It is not probable that it will do so this week. The Democrats act as though they were atraid that the cipher barrel has not yet been emptied and that there may still be some unexploded shells hidden away somewhere in its mysterious depths. If there are any such they want to find them and remove the fuses before they begin to stir the matter up too much.

Mr. Tyner will be exammed to-morrow, and the telegraph officials who testified yesterday in regard to his dispatches have been recalled. The Editor of The Therene has also been directed to bring the dispatches which he has to the committee at its meeting to-morrow. of the Florida bundle, while it was in the Morton

THE TESTIMONY. THE NARRATIVES OF GENERAL BRADY AND MR. CHANDLER-INQUIEY ONLY AS TO FACTS PRE-LIMINARY TO THE REAL SUBJECT OF INVESTI-

Washington, Jan. 28 .- At the morning session of the Potter Committee to-day General Brady Second Assistant Postmaster General, was the first witness sworn. He was examined by the chairman relative to the package of papers given him for safe keeping by Mr. Bullock, of the Senate Committee

on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Brady said that he suspected the contents of the package, and accordingly opened the package and had copies of the papers made. He then gave a portion of the originals to Mr. William E. Chandler, and sent another portion of them anonymously to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. The residue then remaining were given to Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hiscock. The witness said that he had recognized two or three of the telegrams

William E. Chandler first. Telegrams of both parties were found in the bundle, and both sides of the question were studied by them. The Democratic

than those of the other side. Mr. Blackburn interrogated the witness as to

whether in 1876 Special Agent Morton, of the Post Office Department, had been designated to visit

telegrams, however, were more interesting to them

have never read his testimony before this committee and know none of the facts connected with Mr. Motton's visit. Some six or seven messages were exchanged be-tween myself and Judge Tyner during my stay in Fior-ical

ida.

Q.—By whose request did you visit Fiorida 1 A.—President Grant requested me to go to Fiorida, and in compliance with his request I went.

Q.—What did you go for 1 A.—To see a fair count.

Mr. Blackburn then put witness through a rigid examination regarding his idea of a man, almost a Cabinet officer of the United States Government, interfering in the electoral count of the State of Florida, and asking him if he considered that the policy of "civil service reformers."

him if he considered that the policy of "civil service reformers."

The Witness—I see no impropriety in the matter. [In reply to Mr. McMahon]—I assorted out of the telegrams in the Senate committee room those which had passed between Mr. Tyner and myself.

Mr. McMahon—Then it was not unitrue, as stated by the Democratic papers, that some of the telegrams were taken from the committee-room? A.—Those I have mentioned were taken. If I can find the telegrams sent and received op me I will produce them before the committee. I received \$2.000 from Z. Chandler when I left for Tallahassee, which amount I turned over to W. E. Chandler (William E.) pa'd the expenses of some of the witnesses in Florids. This, however, I do not know from my own knowledge. I advanced \$1,000 of my own money to defray the hotel expenses of the party, and that amount was refunded by Mr. Z. Chandler upon my return to Washington.

The Chalman then interregated the witness if he considered it proper for him to take from a committeeroom certain papers which had been chrusted to the care of the Government.

Mr. Brady—It was assumed at the time I withdrew the

care of the Government.

Mr. Brady—It was assumed at the time I withdrew the telegrams that they would ultimately be destroyed, and I desired to preserve the record of my part of the transaction as relic. There was nothing I would fear the world seeing in their contents.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER CALLED.

Mr. William E. Chandler was the next witness. He was first examined by Charman Potter, testifygiven him by General Brady in the private office of General Butler, that gentleman not being present at act and performed an important public duty of the time. He said that he had not had any previous which they had a right to be proud. The story arrangement with nor had he even spoken of the told very briefly, from the testimony of the two affair to General Butler either before or after witnesses examined to-day, General Brady, Third | the delivery. Subsequently he took another package from Mr. Brady, which was taken to his house and examined, after which he took it to the After General Brady received the bundle of local TRIBUNE office, and after scaling and adciphers from Congressman Evans, he looked them | dressing it to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, he left it in the charge of the correspondent, Mr. White, to be forwarded to New-York.

forwarded to New-York.

Q.—Did you consider that the papers would be more apt to be kept in safety by General Butler I. A.—Unit these telegrams were placed in his hands, I considered him a very eareful man with papers. [Great laughter, I frequently looked over the dispatches while they were men the custody of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. I recognized some of these dispatches when I subsequently examined those in Mr. Brady's possession. I understood that Mr. Bullock had given the telegrams to General Brady.

A.-Yessir.
Q.-Had you the slightest idea that any of the tele-grams in the mackage delivered by Mr. Bullock to Gengrams in the package delivered by Mr. Bullock to General Erady, and by General Brady to you, and by you in turn put into the eastedy of General Butler, were of such a character as to in any way injure the Republican party! A.—I did not know anything that the Republican party had done the record of which would injuriously affect the party. I knew there were Republican dispatches in the bundle.

THE CROWDS IN THE COMMITTEE-BOOM. The committee at this point, 7:30 p.m., went into secret session. Mr. Chandler was requested to be present at 2:30 p. m., when his examination would

While in secret session it was decided that in consequence of the crowded state of the room the general public should not be admitted in the future. The chairman said he thought that such a regulation was scarcely necessary for the reason that in a short time the present curiosity in regard to the proceedings would die away.

The regulation was carried into effect, however, in the afternoon, but the room was very crowded nevertheless with newspaper reporters, members of Congress, witnesses, and people admitted by the courtesy of the committee.

The only business which was considered in secresession was in reference to the calling of certain witnesses. It was decided that to-morrow Judge Southward and Mr. Tyner should be called to the

stated that he was unable to say from whom he got permission to look through the cipher dispatches while they were in the committee-room; it might have been Senator Morton or Senator Mitchell; he did not know that there was any arrangement at that time that the dispatches were not to be made public, but he assumed it; he knew there was an arrangement by which other committees investigating the Presidential election matters should

arrangement by which other committees investigating the Presidential election matters should have free access to telegrams.

The Chairman-Was there not an arrangement between the two political parties that the cipher dispatches should not be gone into I A.—I do not know whether there was such an arrangement or not. I know that about the time I first declined to testify with regard to them, without the heave of my chent. That shortly after, when I had obtained leave, and was ready to testify. I discovered that there was no desire to proceed with the inquiry on the part of the Democratic members, and I also understood that the Republicans were willing to let the investigation of the dispatches remain where it was. I was desirons that the faliest investigation should be made. I did not like to drop the subject, when Mr. Chandler's and Mr. Tidden's bank books were about to be called for. I understood it was stopped by the representatives of Mr. Tidden's bank books were about to be called for. I understood it was stopped by the representatives of Mr. Tidden.

Mr. McMahon-You were mistaken in that.

The Witness Jupon being asked from what be drew this inference]—I learned that Senator Carpenter, representing, as I understood, Mr. Tilden, and Senator Morton had suggested it would be a good plan to drop the style of investigation that was then approaching a enimation. Mr. Carpenter might or micht not have had anthority from the Democrats to offer that suggestion. I never heard that Senator Morton made a formal proposition to that effect.

Mr. McMahon-How did you come to go to the committee-room to look for those dispatches!

The Witness - I had heard from Governor Stearns that some telegraphic tramps had testified that while historing to the wires they had overheard messages relating to noney or troops passing between Stearns and Chandler. I was confident there were no such dispatches, and I wanted to verify this opinion. I made a search, but maled to find aby.

With Chandler Did With The Ciphers.

WHAT CHANDLER DID WITH THE CIPHERS. On being asked how he came to know that the cipher dispatches were in the hands of General Brady, Mr. Chandler stated that Mr. Engene Hale came and informed him, because the witness had made so bitter a complaint from the Spring of 1877 up to that time with regard to the stopping of the investigation of these dispatches. Mr. Chandler said that he was bitter because the dispatches which he had sent had been printed, while the bonanza, which he was sure could be dis covered if the other dispatches had been allowed investigation, was lost; he understood that after the session of Congress closed the cupher dispatches had returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by them had been destroyed; when Mr. Hale convinced him that the dispatches were in existence he at once repaired to General Brady's house and looked them over.

By the Chairman-Who was the client of whom By the Chairman—Who was the client of whom you had to obtain permission to testify I A.—Hefore that time I had been in the relation of counsel for the Electeral Committee for the position of Governor in the State of Florida, and I was also counsel in the Electeral Commission. I do not know who the client was [Laughter.] I was counsel for the Republican party.

Q—Do you know if any dispatches were taken out prior to their being returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company I A—I have no knowledge whatever

sent to Mr. Read in the pamphlet recently issued by The New-York Tribune. Mr. Chandler, he taid, was given the copies relating to Florida.

In reply to Mr. McMahon, General Brady remarked that Mr. Chandler and himself had endeavored to translate the telegrams. Colonel Parker, chief of the special agents of the Post Office Department, being one evening at General Brady's house, also attempted to translate the messages, but their efforts were total failures. General Brady said that Mr. Evans, of Indiana, in giving him the package, merely requested him to take charge of them. Some time after keeping them locked up his curiosity was so great that he opened them, whereupon he was impressed with the idea that they were important documents. As near as the could remember he mentioned their contents to

# NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

That was sent by Mr. Brady himself. I have no papers at all. With regard to the translations to which the telegrams referred, I have shifted his responsibility on to other good men.

Mr. McMahon—Why did you not formally offer the dispatches to the committee I A.—I liked General Butler better than any other member of the committee. [Langhter.] He was the only member that I could find who was willing to investigate the Wormley Conference, and I thought, therefore, that he was the best man to initiate the cipher dissatches. General Butler observed that he afterward laid the dispatches before the committee, but none of the members seemed desirous of taking them up.

ig them up.

McMahon (to witness)—Why did you turn them

A.—He ne to say il—the most responsible member of the com-nitive my duiy was at an end. I informed Mr. Hiscock bat I had leit them with Mr. Butler. Mr. Hiscock—I stood next in Mr. Chandler's estima-

on, it seems —— Mr. McMahon (to witness)—Why was it necessary for you to leave them there so mysteriously and never men-tion the fact to Mr. Butler! A.—I never said that there

was the slightest necessity.

Q —The General has stated during the last two weeks that he did not know, and had no suspleion where they

he did not know, see from.

eneral Butler—I said last week that I did not know

General Bruce-France, the refere they came from.
Witness-I should like to have the General sworn if he s going to answer. [Lauchter.]
Mr. McMahon repeated his question to the witness. ness half a dozen times without eliciting any answer materially different from that given above, beyond that, for the amusement of the Democrats, he desired the documents to be brought to public view in an artistic manner. "I suspected that General he said at last; "but I have never said so to him, and he never said so to me. If I had seen that General Butler's reputation was likely to be compromised by the possession of these dispatches I should have promptly informed the world that I placed

them there." LOUISIANA AND PLORIDA.

In reply to a number of questions from the chairman with reference to the Louisiana certificates. the witness stated that he was informed that the first certificate was informal on account of its not six electors. He was very much relieved to find that the persons who sent the first certificate back were not instrumental in sending back the second. Fortunately they had no right to do it, and they

did not try.

The Witness (in reply to Mr. Hiscock)—When I went down to Tallahussee, I received from Zuchariah Chindeler a check on the Continental Brink of Philadelphia for \$2,000. I paid that to Mr. Mergan, the canism of the Florida Campaign Committee, and it was used by that guilelman to secure evidence for the Canyassing Beard. I also received \$2,000 from John Brady, and a few thousand dolars in some other ways—about \$9,000 in al. I read \$7,000 to General Morton, and the latter disbursed the money. The other \$2,000 I myself disbursed in counsel fees and some minor boils and ergitizate expenses. I have already stated that the work of preparing testimony for the Canyassing Board was protracted and laborious. We took the testimony of 1,000 witnesses, promitry, and the case was theroughly prepared, as well as any legal case that I ever had the homer of taking charge of, and got un very cheaply. For instance, the Democrats on Sunday finsined their ease with reference to Jeferson County, and put in three or four funding allering the property sent a special train down to Jefferson County on Saturday, brought up fifty or sixty witnesses, took their testimony on Sunday morning, and had them before the Canyassing Board on Monday. I give this as an Instance of thow the money was expended.

BUILER SAYS BE UNDERSTOOD CHANDLER. BUILER SAYS HE UNDERSTOOD CHANDLER.

Witness-You yourself spoke to me of the fact that you had them, talked about getting them deciphered, and said you knew it could be done, but it would cost

some money.

Mr. McMahon—And yet in all those conversations he never asked whether it was you who left them on his desk or not!

A.—Not a word. I knew that I had left them there, and I suspected that he suspected that I had.

Mr. Butler—As you said nothing about it, I thought I had better say nothing about it, for if you had wished me to know you would have told me.

The Witness—We perfectly understood each other, (Teneral.)

Mr. Evans was at this point recalled and maked if he had found the original letter from Mr. Bullock, a copy of which was read before the committee yes-

Mr. Evans replied that he had, and he wished to know who wrote the copy.

The Chairman—I will tell you who wrote my copy.

Mr. Evans—I don't want to know that. I want to
know who copied my letter.

The chairman explained how he came by it. Several weeks ago, he said, a man called upon him and said he had seen a letter which showed where the missing dispatches were gone, and that he could procure a copy of it. The man left his address and cure such a copy. Mr. Potter lost the address and the man did not come back, but one day the former

the man handed it to him. Mr. Potter could not tell the man's name.

Mr. Chandler-Is there not as much mystery about that, as about the dispatches being placed on General tatler's table !
Mr. Evans—I want to know his name. That lefter I in confident was copied at my desk. I will give a new nit of clothes to anybody who will give me his name.

met him on the street and asked for the letter, and

[Laughter.]
Q.-Have you any other letters from Mr. Bullock!
A.-They are of a private nature altogether.
The Chairman-That is perfectly satisfactory,
Th. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow,

### MAJOR RENO'S CONDUCT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.-Herenden, the scout, estined in the Reno matter to day that he believed Reno's order for the troops to remount was induced by the death of the Indian runner, "Bloody Knife," whose

### RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28 .- Advices from Ashland, Ky., state that the prolonged strike of the Nor-ton from Works miners terminated yesterday by the miners resuming work. A large number of turbulent claring that the men resuming violated the rules of the union, which required concession from the mine-owners. employes at the Princess Furnace Mine, a few miles distant, the miners demanding an advance of 5 cents pe ton. By this movement several hundred men have been thrown out of employment. Great excitement prevails and bloodshed is leared.

THE JUDGE BLODGETT INVESTIGATION. CHICAGO, Jan. 128 .- The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to investigate the charges against Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of the United States day in determining upon the details of the methods of procedure. The committee consists of Representatives Knott, Culberson and Lapham.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES' RECEIPTS. to-day a bill was introduced to require local insurance agencies to report their receipts to the County Auditor for taxation. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.-In the Senate

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

BODY OF A MISSING MAN FOUND.

CHAMBERSHURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Caleb Atherton, who has been missing since Thatsday last, was found dead in the creek here to-day. There were no marks of violence on the body.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD GARDENER.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Bernhardt Drankap, a gardener said to be worth \$50,000, committed suicide to-day with a rator. He was seventy years of age, and a bachelor no cause for the act is known.

KILLED BY THE CADE

no cause for the set is known.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 28.—James Joyce, thirteen years old, was instantly silled here to-day, by a train of coal cars on the Pennsylvaida Coal Company's railroad. William Donnelly was also severely injured.

AUGUSTA Ga., Jan. 28.—A fight occurred yester-day at McBean Station, in Burke County, between the broth ers M. H. and D. H. Mixon, in which the latter was also and killed. The difficulty was caused by a misunderstanding about a horse trade.

BILLED BY A FALL.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Jan. 28.—Henry Greene died in Newport this morning. His death was the result of an injury to his spine by a recent fall. James thenry died here this morning of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall on an icy sidewalk last night.

icy sidewalk last night.

THE PALMER HOUSE BOBBERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Charles Woodward and George Lee, allas "Snatchem," threves who side \$12,000 worth of lewelry from Max Freund, a traveling jeweller, who had a room in the Palmer House, pleaded guilty, this morning, in the Criminal Court, and were-remanded. Woodward turned state's evidence. The goods have been recovered.

#### GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

THE ARTHUR LETTER TO BE ANSWERED. SECRETARY SHERMAN NOT TO LET THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS REST-INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN CONGRESS-MINOR NEWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is writing a etter in answer to that of General Arthur. He will publish testimony taken by the Jay Commission. The Senate defeated a war claim decisively yesterday, and then took up the political resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, so that they might be discussed to-day. The House passed the anti-Chinese bill by a very large majority. The Republicans declare the bill imperfect, and hope to see it amended in the Senate. It is proposed to appoint George F. Robinson a paymaster in the Army.

MR. SHERMAN PREPARING A REPLY. THE SECRETARY SHOWS FIGHT OVER THE NEW

THY THURGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 28.-Secretary Sherman has General Arthur's reply to his letter, but in the meantime, having read the document in full in The Terrence, he is preparing the material for his rejoinder. This will be ready in about two days and will be given to the President and by him will

e transmitted to the Senate. The Secretary says that he has on the files of the partment the official documents not only to susn every assertion which he made in his original, eral Arthur. He will relate the circumstances under which he offered to General Arthur in case he should resign, an important foreign consulate. He will give to the Senate the testimony taken before the Jay Commission, which General Arthur says has not very point advanced by the late Collector.

When asked why he did not more than a year ago sons for General Arthur's removal, and thus place the Administration in the same attitude which it is now forced to take, the Secretary said that it was because be bring scandal upon a former Republican regularities, frauds and extravagances in the New-York Custom House, and having dehe believed that no good purpose would be served by publishing the facts discovered to the world. The Secretary says that the course pursued by Gereral Arthur and by a majority of the Committee on Commerce relieves him from all responsibility for this publication. It is a controversy which he did not seek and which he a controversy which he dol not seek and which he avoided as long as it was possible, but now the matter has gone so far that he is forced to lay before the Senate and country the whole case exactly as it stands in the estimation of the Administration, and he shall do it.

Secretary Sherman is very positive that no action will be taken by the Senate on the New-York appointments until after his proposed letter has been received and has had consideration.

A LARGE VOTE AGAINST THE CHINESE. THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL TO RESTRICT IMMI-GRATION-THE DEMOCRATS GREEDY OF GET-

TING ALL THE CREDIT.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The bill to regulate the migration of Chinese passed the House this afteron by more than two-thirds majority.

The management of this bill was in some respects remarkable. Last night the Democrats held a cauus, at which it was determined that no Republican should be allowed to speak on the measure except against it, and that no amendment should be offered. They also determined that Mr. Martin I. Townsend, who was the only Republican who had expressed a desire to speak against the bill, should have the entire half hour that would be at the dis-

position of the Republican side. When the bill came up to-day the Democrats refused to allow even technical amendments in accordance with the requests of Republicans. After the previous question had been seconded, Mr. end was given his half hour. Or this half hour Mr. Page, of California, was allowed ten minutes to speak in favor of the bill, and he was the only Republican permitted to speak on that side of the question. The effect of this partisan action was that many Republicans voted against the bill on account of this management, believing that the Republican Senate would so amend the bill that they can vote for it on the final passage.

The bill was considered by Mr. Conger and others as being imperfect in many respects. It is feared that it may be construed so as to prohibit the entry into our harbors of a Chinese vessel of war or commerce, such vessels carrying more than lifteen persons, the maximum allowed by the bill, and that it would even prevent the entry of a Chinese embassy that had more than fifteen attachés in the suite. It was feared, moreover, that it would interfere with many humanitarian plans, seek as the saving of a wreeked vessel. General Garfield objected to the bill, as he desired to have the questions it involves settled by treaty, and to have the bill amended so as to declare through the proper diplomatic channels that after July 1 next the Eurlingame Freaty shall be declared absociated.

Of the seventy-two votes against the bill, lifteen were east by Democtats. When the measure returns from the Senate amended, the Republican Representatives predict that it will receive nine tenths of the Republican vote. The Democrats, by thus making the Chinese bill a party measure, hope to be able to carry the Pacific coast elections next Spring against the Republicans. would even prevent the entry of a Chinese embassy

#### YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE. WAR CLAIM DISPATCHED BY A HEAVY VOICE-

THE RESOLUTIONS OF ME, EDMCNDS TO BE CON INT TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The Warren Mitchell cot

ton claim, after consuming the best part of three days in the Senate in a discussion of its merits, was to-day defeated by the significant vote of 17 years to 30 mays. The Democrats who voted in the negative were Messrs. Barnum, Bayard, Cockrell, Coke, Eaton, Holl, Kernan, McPherson, Morgan, Ransom and Saulsbury. The Democrats who voted in the affirmative; Messrs. Beck, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Lamar, McCreery, Shields, Voorhees and Withers. Speeches were made in its favor by Senators Jones, of Florida, and Voorhees, of Indiana. Mr. McMillan spoke against the measure.

The disposition of this bill will probably disposit of Southern claims of this character for the pres-

Mr. Edmunds took the opportunity to-day to call up his political resolutions, which will be the pending order for to-morrow. The Democrats feebly antagonized the motion of Mr. Edmuads by a motion to adjourn, but it is quite certain that they are prepared to go into the debate with avidity. Several of the leading themselves with a vidity. prepared to go into the debate with avidity. Several of the leading Democratic Senators are prepared with elaborate speeches in favor of the counter resolution, introduced by Mr. Morgan, reaffirming the doctrine of States' rights. The debate is expected to be a strongly contested one, and will probably occupy several days.

A PLAN TO REWARD A BRAVE MAN. MR. BEFBE PROPOSES THAT GEORGE F. ROBINSON WHO SAVED THE LIFE OF MR. SEWARD, BE AP-

POINTED A PAYMASTER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Beebe will introduce, whenever he can get the floor, a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint

George F. Robinson to be a paymaster in the Army, Mr. Robinson was the private soldier who was on duty at the house of Secretary Seward on the night of April 14, 1865, when he was attacked by Payne, and who by his bravery saved the Secretary's life, aithough he received dangerous wounds himself. A few years ago Congress voted him a medal and a small sum of money. Mr. Robinson is a clerk in the

War Department, and as such has made a most excellent record. He is a man of great intelligence the most correct habits and unimpeachable char acter, and so modest that he probably would not ask for this appointment did not his friends urge the matter as a slight recognition of his gallant ser-vices. The resolution will probably receive the unanimous support of the Republicans of the House, and also of many Democrats, who have ex-pressed the hope that they may have an early op-portunity to vote in its favor. It will probably pass the Senate without objection.

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury this afteron issued the eighty-fifth call for the redemption of 3-20 bonds of 1865 -consols of 1867. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 28th day of April next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the bonds:

that day. The following are the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867, namely: \$50, No. 64,001 to No. 70,000, both inclusive: \$100, No. 85,001 to No. 100,000, both inclusive: \$500, No. 62,001 to No. 69,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 86,001 to No. 100,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 86,001 to No. 100,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 86,001 to No. 100,000, Begistered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States aftof the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: \$50, No. 2,551 to No. 2,800, both inclusive: \$100, No. 18,501 to No. 20,300, both inclusive: \$500, No. 9,351 to No. 9,900, both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 10,151 to 10,800 both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 10,151 to 10,800 both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 10,151 to 10,800 both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 17,001 to No. 18,450, both incusive: Total registered, \$10,000,000; aggregate, \$20,000,000.

A BILL TO CONCENTRATE THE INDIANS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning considered the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Warm Spring, Brathia, Chippewa, Uie and certain other tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to the lands now occupied by them, and for their re-moval to and consolidation upon certain other reserva-tions established by law. The bill proposes a general consolidation of the Indians now scattered about on forty-four reservations, covering 26,300,516 acres, to ten reservations, covering in the aggregate 5,441,104 acres. The number of agents, which is now twenty-five, it is proposed to reduce to ten.

TWO REPORTS AS TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER. The House Committee on Public Expenditures has concluded the investigation into the managenent of the office of the Public Printer. At their last meeting, as already reported in THE TRIBUNE, the majority adopted the report prepared by Representative Finley, after certain allegations contained therein had been withdrawn. Representative Burdick was authorized to prepare a statement of the views of the minority which exculpated the Government Printer from all charges of irregularities whatever. The minority takes issue with the majority on their recommendation that the Printing Department of the Government be aboli-shed, and that the larger part of the Government print ing be given out by contract.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Paul Strobach, to be Postmaster at Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Strobach's nomination was urged by Senator Spencer, by the Democratic Representative from the Montgomery District in the House, by the united Republican party of Alabama, and by very many of the citizens of Montgemery, irrespective of party.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

The Cabinet met to-day and discussed the dvance of Sitting Bull into the United States, and the Pension Arrearages bill. A plan was agreed upon for reference to the construction to be placed upon certain portions of the Pension Arrearages Bill just signed by the President. It is a matter of great importance as to when the payment of arrearages begins; whether on the date of the discharge of the pensioner from the Government service, or at the period at which the disability began, After considerable debate on this topic the matter was left for an opinion of the Attorney-General.

The funeral of the late Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, will take place on Thursday. Services will be held at his late residence in this city on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken by special car to Bethlehem, Penn. where services will be held at the house of his brother, by G. P. Linderman, on Friday at 2 o'clock. At a meeting of the principal officials of the Treasury Department to-day resolutions of respect to the memory of their late associate were passed.

This morning the Senate Finance Commite, by a vote of 5 against 4, decided to recommend a re-24 cents per pound to 20 cents per pound. The House bill proposes a reduction to 16 cents. It was also decided to add to the House bill a provision to admit free of customs duty all licorice paste and licorice rolls, these articles being imported almost wholly for use in the manufacture of plug tobacco. The commuttee took no action to-day in regard to the taxes on cigars and cigarettes and snuff.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1879. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report have amounted to \$3,830,100.

The City National Bank, of Plainfield, N. J., and the People's National Bank, of Brattlebore, Vt., were to-day designated as depositories of public moneys, to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent

The total amount of the Legislative, Executive and Judetal Appropriation bill, as reported from the House Committee to-day, is \$15,155,565 61, which is \$222,572 89 less than the appropriation of last year, and \$941,636 29 less the Department estimates. Ex-Governor Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, who has been

Revenue, as an agent of that bureau, has not yet con-cluded to accept it. The compensation is 88 for every working day and payment of travelling expenses. Commissioner Ratim to-day received the following

spatch from Collector Highy, at San Francisco, Cal.,

Bean cancus, held to-night, nominated the present in-cumbent, George M. Wright, for State Treasurer for three years. His opponents were ex-Senators Hill, of Morris, and Hays, of Essex. Charles A. Butts was nominated for State Director of Railroads and Canais, The Democratic caucus nominated for State Treasurer W. P. McMichael, but the Republicans having the ma-jority on the joint ballot their nominee will be elected,

IN HONOR OF THE LATE JUDGE CADWALADER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 .- A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held at noon to-Cadwalader, of the United States District Court. The court-room was very heavily draped in morning, and during the meeting was crowded in every part. Ad-dresses were made by prominent members of the Bar, and resolutions in memory of the deceased were adopted,

### VOTING FOR SENATOR IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Jan. 28 .- A special dispatch rom Topeka, Kan., says the vote to-day in the Senate for United States Senator resulted as follows: Ingalls 13; Simpson, 7; Anthony, 6; Phillips, 4; scattering, 7.
The vote in the House was as follows: Ingalls, 47;
Authony, 20; Simpson, 10; Phillips, 7; Horton, 1;
Pomeroy, 2; Campbell, 3; Mitchell (Greenbacker), 17;
Goedin (Dem.), 20.

#### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO. SPEECH BY PRESIDENT DIAZ.

AMERICAN DEPUTATION IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL-CORDIAL RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT DIAZ-ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR FISK. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE,]

Mexico, Jan. 15.-The commercial mission to the Mexicans has begun anspiciously, and promises to travellers composing the American Industrial Deputation arrived at this city on Tuesday night. They were met at the railway station by two distinguished citizens, by Minister Foster and several American residents. With Yankee aptitude an informal reception was organized, and as each mem-ber filed by he or she was welcomed to the capital represented both the Government and municipality. Next day was devoted to sight-seeing or repose, so that the formal business of the mission only began this forenoon, when the deputation were received by President Diaz, to whom, in their name, Governor Fisk read the following address:

by President Diaz, to whom, in their name, Governor Fisk read the following address:

Mr. President: As president of the American Industrial Demutation, now visiting Mexico. I have the honor, in their name, of presenting our respects to you, and through you to the people of this Republic. Though strangers to you personally, we are familiar with your fame as a valiant soldier and successful statesman. We come, sir, not with the set phrases and polisied sentences of chilomacy, but address you in the plain, straightforward language of business men and friendly neighbors, seeking to become better acquainted with our republican brethren of Mexico, hoping that our visit may tend to bring the people of two great tations. kindred in principles, into closer business relations. To that end we have appointed a committee of observation, composed of competent gentlemen, and requested them to obtain so far as practicable, tall statistics of all your moorts and exports; also full information as to your mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests, also the conditions.

We regret to say that in the United States we have not full and accurate information on all these subjects; we are determined, however, that as to all matters upon which we obtain information our people, on our return, shall receive full, fair and accurate statements. Among us are gentletien from four-term of our States, representing almost every element of our civilization. The most widely eirenlated and construction in minence of the new spaters of our country are represented by learned and experienced journalists, who will lay before our country are the results of their investigations.

Sinceour arrival in vour land we have been profoundly impressed with the sublime grandeur and wonderful beauty of the scenery through which we have passed, and, overwhelmed priches.

Permit me to express, in the name of the American people, the hope that commerce, the friend of aniversal peace and the mest important of all agencies to bind nations and people together, may

After Governor Fisk had read the above address Colonel Whiting repeated it in Spanish, and presented President Diaz with an American flag sent by Chency Bros., of Connecticut, for the occasion,

Colonel Whiting in doing so said:

In conclusion, Mr. President, we present to you this emblem of our Nation's greatness and prosperity; under its broad folds we have achieved our independence and greatness, and every one of us, old and young, are ready to sheat the last drop of our blood rather than a single one of its stars should be dimined or one of its stars should be dimined or one of its staryes erased. We tender it to you, sir, with all the sincerity of our hearts, and request you to accept it with all of its glorious memories, as the best evidence of the parity of our intentions and as the expression of the profound gratitude and esteem we feel for the cordial reception tendered us by the people whom you so only represent.

General Diaz accepted gracefully the starry disc

placed it next his heart, and in a clear, fluent tone,

replied as follows: To the President and members of the American Industrial

To the President and members of the American Industriat Deputation:

The consideration with which you regard me has inspired the kind seutiments you have addressed to me; I do not merit them. I nevertheless accept them with the most profound gratitude as an evidence of your couriesy and kindly ferling toward me individually. I will not rely to you in the studied phrases of diplomacy, for I am not a diplomat. Educated in camp, where men are taught to speak the troth, I reply to you with the rade frankness of a soldier. So much for mysself individually. As the chief magistrate of a republican nation, I would not be allowed to reply to you, except with that severe sincerity that is becoming in one occupying my position.

Those of my fellow-citizens who have assembled here to greet you as the sons of a sister Republic have anticipated your desires. Taking into consideration the fact that you come on the noble mission of binding in a closer for the commercial relations that exist between the two countries, they have divided their committee into subcommittees, who will cheerfully fornish you with all the information that you may require and that they may be able to furnish. This certifial colopration which you propose in the glorious task which you have undertaken neets with my most certifial approval, and it will afford me pleasure to second your views by furnishing all the information and statistics that may be found in the

Commissioner Raum to-day received the following dispatch from Collector Highy, at San Francisco, Calgorian Marchan Collector Highy, at San Francisco, Calgorian Marchan Collector Highy, at San Francisco, Calgorian Marchan Interest of County, defrauding the revenue by the use of stamps not cancelled. Made seizure Saturday might, and reported case for assessment.

The House will have an evening session to-morrow for the purpose of considering bills and resolutions from the Committee on Commerce, Along with the other business reported will be a resolution that will raise the question of how far the jurisdiction of the Government extends over the navigable waters of the United States.

A conference was held to-night by a committee headed by Mayor Stokley, of Pailadelphia, and numbering among its members Governor Hoyt, delegations from the City Caunell, Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, Roard of Port Wardens and various other representatives of the commercial interests of Philadelphia. These gentlemen have a request of to improve the Delaware River and Bay, and for other objects.

The claim of O. B. and O. S. Latham for the construction of the Baffalo Castom House, which has been under consideration by the House Committee on Claims, was acted upon to-day. The contract should have been paid in cold, but the Secretary of the Treasury pand them in greenbacks. Thus was in March, 1863, when gold was 158. The difference amounted to about St. 1,000. The committee decided to recommerce on the Treasury pand them in greenbacks. Thus was in March, 1863, when gold was 158. The difference amounted to about the stream of the Committee on Claims, was acted upon to-day. The contract should have been paid in cold, but the Secretary of the Treasury pand them in greenbacks. Thus was in March, 1863, when gold was 158. The difference amounted to about the stream of the treasure for the republic of this continent, and you have acted upon to-day. The contract should have been dear the received of the committee decided to receive the com forever in the glorious cause you have worthily under-taken, and that under the broad folds of both our respec-tive nations, animated by the same purposes and de-sires, may accomplish their glorious destiny. [Ap-

This reply concluded, each member of the deputation was presented to the President, who greeted them cordially. The departation then withdrew to the Ambassadors' ball, where they examined with interest the fine paintings which adorn its walls. Halting before the portrait of Washington, Governor Fisk and Mr. John F. Cahill, of St. Louis. made brief remarks, which were followed by loud cheers for the American and Mexican Republics.

## AN OLD SUIT ENDED.

BOSTON, Jan. 28 .- The Woodbury planing machine patent case, which has been in litigation for more than thirty years, was brought to a conclusion today, Judge Loweli deciding that the patent could not be sustained. Had it been sustained the patent would have covered nearly all the planing machines in the United States valued at from thirty to forty millions of dollars. This decision is therefore of great public in terest.